

SUNDAY IN THE VERNACULAR.—As soon as it is possible, the services of the church will be held in the vernacular, for a site for the church, a public meeting will be called of persons favourable to these all-important objects.

WAX MODELING.—The lady now preparing wax models for the new school at Sydney, has just completed a fine profile likeness of the Bishop of Australia, which, for faithfulness of delineation and delicacy of finish, is really excellent. Those who are desirous of procuring a wax model, need not hesitate to pronounce the *artiste's* performance, in this instance, perfectly successful, and we hope that her pleasing abilities will be put to other uses, and encouraged. Mr. Grosvenor, of George-street, is the artist.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—The following notice appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—"The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in pursuance of a resolution of the Department, have directed the abolition of the Department of the Treasury in New South Wales: His Excellency the Governor directs that notice be given to the information and guidance of departments, that henceforth all communications to the Treasury in New South Wales are to be forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner-General of A. & Co., Sydney, by the Convict Establishment, should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner-General, and the necessary correspondence being paid, being paid in warrant."

BY LATE ARRIVALS.
 BOXES STARCH
 35 Hogsheads vinegar
 corn, No. 3 and 4, superior Government
 Manila
 Sleigh rum, in hogsheads
 Brandy wine, in hogsheads and quarter-
 casks
 Ironpool coarse salt
 London table salt, in bags
 Rock oil
 Lin
 Canvas and twine
 Tree-bushel sacks
 Hogs.

GEORGE THORNE,
 Lowet George-street.

[illegible]

bounded on the north by the
Marrares River; on the west by
No. 1 allotment, south 3 chains 64 links;
on the south by Wingecarribe-street, east
one mile; and on the east by No. 2 allot-
ment 3 chains 20 links.

Also,
and 17 perches, situate in the Town
lot, allotment No. 10 of section
bounded on the north by the
Marrares River; on the west by No.
1 allotment, south 3 chains 70 links; on the
east by Wingecarribe-street, east one
mile; and on the east by No. 11 allotment,
3 chains 64 links.

Also,
the Kanimba Estate, Cox's River,
containing about 10,000 acres.

Particulars apply to
MR. J. HORTON,

Extraordinary TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1846.

Late and highly im- portant ENGLISH NEWS.

RETIREMENT

OF THE

Peel Ministry!

The Whigs in Office.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,
Five o'clock, Saturday
Afternoon, October 31.

THE *Enterprise*, from England, bringing news to the end of June, having arrived at Port Phillip previous to the sailing of the *Christina*, we gather the following English news from the *Port Phillip Herald* and *Port Phillip Patriot*.

The first and most important news is, that Sir ROBERT PEEL is out of office. The Irish Coercion Bill having been rejected by a majority of seventy-three. Sir ROBERT PEEL immediately determined to resign. His speech in which the announcement was made to the House of Commons, will be found in another column. He resigned "not because he has been out-voted upon any particular question," but because he has not the general confidence of Parliament; there are not 340 men in the House that will go along with Sir ROBERT PEEL and take him for their guide. As he explains himself, "it is not for the public interest that a government should remain in power unable to give practical effect to the measures which they consider necessary for the public welfare." Lord JOHN RUSSELL had been sent for, but had not completed his arrangements. The *Times* gives the following as the probable ministry:—

First Lord of the Treasury—Lord J. Russell.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. C. Wood.
Lord Chancellor—Lord Cottenham.
Home Department—Sir G. Grey.
Foreign Affairs—Lord Palmerston.
Colonial Affairs—Lord Clarendon.
President of the Council—The Marquis of Lansdowne.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord Auckland.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Lord Campbell.
First Commissioner of Woods and Forests—Lord Morpeth.
Board of Trade—Mr. Labouchere.
Postmaster-General—The Marquis of Clanricarde.
Attorney-General—Sir T. Wille.
Solicitor-General—Mr. Jervis.
Lord Chamberlain—Lord Granville.

IRELAND.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord Berborough.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Mr. Brady.
Attorney-General—Mr. Moore.
Solicitor-General—Mr. Monahan.

Great excitement of course prevailed throughout England, and Sir ROBERT was probably never so popular as when retiring. It was thought that he would be sure to be called into office again before many months.

The Corn Bill passed a third reading in the House of Lords without a division. It was much opposed in Committee, but the Ministry was always successful.

The Oregon question has been finally and satisfactorily settled. The main articles in the convention are that the boundary line between the British and American territory should be continued along the 49 parallel of north latitude to the Strait which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island and thence southerly to the Pacific Ocean, leaving the navigation of the channel and Straits of Fuca, south of that latitude open to both parties, and that the navigation of the great northern branch of the Columbia, shall be free and open to all British subjects.

Cardinal FERRETI, Bishop of Imola, was the new Pope.

Captain W. T. DENISON, of the Engineers, had been gazetted Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

Mr. WILLIS's appeal to the Privy Council had been partly heard; we give the report of the proceedings in the next page.

Haydon the artist has committed suicide; his straitened circumstances are the alleged cause; previous to his death he appealed to the liberality of several persons of rank. Sir Robert Peel alone answered the appeal; and though overwhelmed with the business which the close of his political career incurred, found time and generosity enough to relieve the unfortunate artist.

The Sugar Duties Bill has passed the Commons, and been read a first time in the Lords.

At a full meeting of the Executive Council of the Corn Law League, it was resolved that the League should not be abolished until the expiry of the Corn Laws in 1849. A testimonial to the leading members of the League was discussed by a few private parties, but the precise nature of the testimonial was not definitely arranged.

As we have no English papers, but are indebted for the intelligence to two Port Phillip papers, we are not able to give so full a summary, or as copious a supply of extracts, as we could wish, but the importance of the news determined us to present our readers with an extra sheet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 29TH JUNE.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

SIR R. PEEL entered the house at half-past five, amidst the most profound silence, and took his seat—in a few moments he rose and said, that he felt it to be his duty to avail himself of the earliest opportunity of notifying to the house, that in consequence of the position in which Her Majesty's Government was now placed, and more especially of the vote to which the house had come on the night of Thursday last, by which it had refused to grant to Ministers those powers which they deemed necessary for the repression of outrage and for the protection of life in Ireland, Her Majesty's servants had deemed it their duty to tender their resignation to a gracious Sovereign. If he had had any complaint to make respecting the course taken by the house, the present was not an occasion for making it; and he should therefore abstain from uttering a single syllable which might provoke either irritation or controversy. Such a controversy would be at once unsuited to the magnitude of the occasion and at variance with the feelings which animated him towards those gentlemen on his own side of the house, who had given him on all occasions a cordial and generous support, and towards those gentlemen on the opposite benches, who had also actively co-operated with him in forwarding measures which they both deemed for the interest of the country. Hoping, therefore, that no expression would escape from him calculated to provoke that controversy which he deprecated, he informed the house, that Her Majesty had accepted the tender of resignation made by Ministers, and that his colleagues and himself only held office until their successors were appointed. He assured it, that he had not proposed the measures connected with our commercial policy without foreseeing the probability that, whether they were made law or not, they would cause the dissolution of the Government. He therefore rather rejoiced that Government had been relieved from any doubt upon the point, by the early decision of the house as to the course which Ministers ought to pursue: for he would not, even if the vote of Thursday night had been in his favour, have consented to hold office by sufferance, or by the evasion of any great and important public question. It was not for the public interest that any Government should remain in power which was not able to carry into effect the measures which it deemed necessary for the public welfare; and in the position of the present Government, by the withdrawal—the natural withdrawal, perhaps—of those who had hitherto supported it, he did not think it probable that it could have been enabled, with credit to itself and advantage to the country, to continue in the administration of public affairs. He had, therefore, advised Her Majesty to accept the resignation of their services without having recourse to the exercise of the prerogative possessed by the crown to dissolve the Parliament. Speaking with a frankness which ought to offend no one, he did not hesitate to declare that if Her Majesty's government had failed to carry in all their integrity the measures of commercial policy which it had recommended, there was no exertion which he would not have made to insure for them ultimately the most complete success. In such a case he should have advised the dissolution of parliament by the crown; for the continuance of doubt on such a subject he should have deemed a greater evil than the recurrence to a dissolution. Those measures, however, had now become the law of the land; and he therefore could not consent to advise for the mere existence of the Government the exercise of that royal prerogative. He thought that he ought not to recommend a dissolution, unless he could reckon upon having in the next parliament the support of a powerful party, united to him by a general concurrence of views on all great questions; and, after the present division of parties, he did not imagine that he could obtain such a result. Besides, after all the excitement, and after all the stagnation of trade consequent on their recent

discussions, he considered the country to stand in need of repose. He then proceeded to notice the defeat which the Government had received on a question connected with Ireland. He should lament that defeat, indeed, if it could be thought that the measure which his Government had proposed was an indication that it held different opinions as to the policy to be pursued towards Ireland from those which he had disclosed at the close of last session. To the opinions which he then professed, and to which practical effect had been given by the passing of the Charitable Trusts Act, and of the Irish Colleges Bill, he now, on leaving office most cordially subscribed. He had brought forward the Protection of Life Bill, not under the idea that it was a measure calculated to improve the permanent condition of Ireland, but because he thought that the vigorous repression of crime was necessary to give effect to the useful legislation of the house on other subjects connected with that country. It would be most unjust to infer from that bill, that his policy with respect to Ireland had undergone any change. He still contended that there ought to be established a complete equality of civil, municipal, and political rights, between Great Britain and Ireland; so that no one on comparing Ireland and its franchises with Great Britain and its franchises, should be at liberty to say that a different rule was established in the two countries. Then with regard to the executive administration in Ireland, he thought that the favour of the Crown should be bestowed without reference to religious distinction, and he assured those who were about to succeed him, that if they acted upon that principle they should bear no complaints from him. Then with respect to the spirit in which legislation should be conducted; he was prepared, retaining all the opinions which he had expressed on Irish policy, to co-operate with those who felt that the tenure of land and the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland required immediate consideration. He had reason to believe that Lord John Russell had been commanded to repair to Her Majesty's presence, in order to render assistance in the formation of a new government. He had no doubt that the general principles of that government, so far as the commercial policy of the country was concerned, would be developed in the continued application of those principles which would give us a more free commercial intercourse with other countries. If such should be the policy of the new government, he should feel it to be his duty to give to that government in the pursuit of that policy his most cordial support. If other countries chose to buy in the dearest market, that ought not to be a discouragement to us to buy in the cheapest; and he therefore hoped that the new government would not haggle with foreign countries about commercial advantages, but would manfully pursue that course which was most conducive to British interests. He admitted that the surplus of the revenue for the coming year was less than he could have wished it to be; and therefore, while he recommended to his successors the application of the principles of commercial policy adopted during the present session, he would not urge them to that simultaneous adoption of them which would either be injurious to interests which had long been accustomed to protection or would create derangement in the revenue or currency of the country. He was now speaking of his own intentions rather than of the intentions of others; but he could not doubt those who had supported him would give the same support to similar measures proposed by others. He did not think it necessary that he should make any other observations; but he could not surrender the power, which he had now wielded during five years, without expressing a hope that, during that time neither the interests nor the honor of the country had been compromised. He thought that he could say, with truth, that in that time the burden of taxation had been equalized—that many restrictions on commerce affecting trade injuriously had been removed—and that, without interfering at all with legitimate speculation, stability

had been given to our monetary system, by measures passed for the regulation of the Bank of England, the joint stock banks, and the private banks of the country in 1843—measures which had met the general support of all parties. He trusted also that the stability of our Indian empire had not been affected by the policy of the government, and that the glory of the British arms by sea and land had been maintained in every part of the globe by the devoted attachment of our soldiers and sailors. Although there has been great reluctance in the public burdens, yet he had great satisfaction in saying that the national defences had been improved by sea and land, and that the army and navy were now in a more efficient state. He hoped that he might congratulate the house upon the fact that the finances of the country were in a buoyant state, and that the return of the revenue for the quarter ending the 5th of next July, showing as it did an increased consumption of articles, had supplied the void occasioned in the revenue by the remission of certain articles of taxation. He thought that he might also say, that without any harsh enforcement of the law, there had been as great obedience to the law in Great Britain as at any former period of our history—nay, more, that in consequence of the people having a greater command over the necessities of life, there had been more of contentment and less of seditious crime during the administration than at any previous time. After paying a just and well deserved compliment to the Earl of Aberdeen for his successful maintenance of a peaceful policy, he expressed a hope that he had left the foreign relations of the country in a satisfactory condition. Not only France, but all the other great powers of Europe, were desirous to co-operate with us in the maintenance of peace. Could he have entertained any private wish for the continuance of his own Government in office, he could have wished it to survive the day on which intelligence should be received from the United States as to the result of our last attempt to close the differences between Great Britain and the United States. He then recounted to the house how, within two days after the British Government had received from the President of the United States the notice that the existing convention about the Oregon territory was to terminate at the close of twelve months, accompanied with a declaration that the notice was given in the hope that it might lead to an amicable termination of all disputes, her Majesty's Government had not hesitated, although its offer of arbitration had been refused, to specify frankly, and at once, the terms on which it would consent to the partition of that territory. The President of the United States, on receiving our terms, had referred them at once to the Senate, and the Senate, acting in the same spirit of patriotism as the President, immediately advised that they should be accepted. He then stated the two main articles in the convention to be, first, that the line of boundary between the British and American territories should be continued along the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly to the Pacific Ocean, leaving the navigation of the channel and Straits of Fuca, south of that latitude, open to both parties; and, secondly, that the navigation of the great northern branch of the Columbia should be free and open to all British subjects. That very day, on returning from the Isle of Wight, he had had the satisfaction of receiving from Mr. Pakenham an official letter, dated Washington, the 13th June, informing him that the conditions offered by Her Majesty's Government had been accepted by the Government of the United States without the addition or alteration of a single word. Thus the Governments of two great nations, both impelled by public opinion, had by their moderation and spirit of mutual conciliation, averted a war, which was in danger of breaking out between them, in spite of their common blood and common language, and which, if it had broken out, would not have lasted long without involving Europe in its desolation. Mentioning as he passed along, that the Earl of Aberdeen had intimated to the United States his desire of employing our good offices to mediate between them, and Mexico, Sir R. Peel concluded this part of his subject by rejoicing that, before he surrendered his power at the feet of the house, he could assure it that every chance of war with the United States was terminated with honour to this country. He had now executed the task which public duty required from him; and in so doing he trusted that he had said nothing which could lead to the probability of controversy. He

could say with truth, that Her Majesty's Government, in proposing the commercial measures which had disintegrated them to the support of a portion of their former supporters, had been influenced by no other desire than that of serving their country. In bringing these measures forward he had no wish to rob others of the merit of them. A combination of parties and of circumstances had led to their success. Yet the name which ought to be associated with that success, was not the name of John Russell or of Robert Peel, but the name of a man, who, acting from pure and disinterested motives, had with untiring energy and with appeals to reason enforced his cause by an eloquence the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned; the name to which he alluded was that of Richard Cobden. He then closed his address, thanking the house for the favour with which it had listened to him. Within a few hours that power which he had wielded would be surrendered into the hands of others. Without complaining or repining, but with lively gratitude for the support which he had received, he should leave office with a name severely censured by many who not interested by personal motives, deeply regretted the severance of party ties—with a name severely censured by many who had conscientiously adhered to the principle of protection—with a name execrated by every monopolist who, from less honorable motives, maintained protection for his own personal interests—but with a name to be remembered sometimes in the humble dwellings of men whose lot it was to labour, and to earn their subsistence by the sweat of their brow, with expressions of good will, when they were recruiting their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it was no longer eaten with a sense of injustice. The right honorable baronet, who had been throughout most loudly cheered, then sat down amid loud applause from all sides of the house.

GENERAL SUMMARY. (From the London Monthly Times, June 24.)

We had expected that the present mail would certainly have carried out to India intelligence of the passage of the Corn-law Importation Bill through the House of Lords. So protracted, however, have been the debates—so strenuously have the Protectionist Peers urged their opposition, dividing the house upon the amendments in all the stages of the bill, that the third reading cannot come off before Thursday the 25th (to-morrow). But its success, judging from past divisions and a declaration from Lord Stanley, is assured. On the 11th instant, it was moved that the house do go into committee on the bill, when Earl Stanhope proposed an amendment, that it be read that day six months. His Lordship's argument was, that the new law was needless, seeing that there was no prospect of famine in Ireland, whatever there might have been when Sir Robert Peel first brought forward the measure. Lord Stanhope reprobated the conduct of the Premier in dissolving the party which had been for ten years in course of construction, and predicted utter ruin to the tenant farmers of England by the abolition of protection. The chief supporters of Earl Stanhope's amendment were Lords Essex, Radnor, Colchester and Wicklow, and the Duke of Buckingham, but they could make nothing of the case, and the noble lord therefore withdrew his motion. On the 16th instant, the house went into committee, the Duke of Buckingham moving an amendment to the effect of perpetuating the new sliding scale, by omitting the provisions of the bill which terminates protection at the end of three years. This was rejected by a majority of 33, 136 voting against 103. The next day the Earl of Wicklow introduced an amendment, providing a fixed duty of five shillings on foreign wheat. His Lordship urged that a fixed duty would not enhance the price of corn, yet afford a source of indirect taxation equivalent to one-half the income tax. He further contended that the new Corn Bill exasperated the agricultural community, who were not to be offended with impunity; and risked the attachment of the Canadas, which would be a right arm of our strength in the event of a war with the United States. Lord Stanley upheld the amendment; Lords Brougham, Grey, Lansdowne, Clanricarde, &c., opposed it. On a division the amendment was lost by a majority of 140 against 107. This was the last effort in the Lords, for on Friday last, though the Duke of Richmond moved a third amendment, it was not put to the test of a division, and the bill was

reported. On Monday night, when the Customs Duties came under discussion, Lord Stanley intimated in supporting the motion, that it was not the intention of the friends of agriculture to give their lordships any further trouble in the way of discussion, with reference to the Corn Bill. He would merely enter a protest against it at the third reading.

The Irish Coercion Bill, as it is the fashion for brevity's sake, to call the Bill for the protection of life and property, has been impeded in Parliament by the Protectionist leaders, who have not only opposed it on the pretence that the Government have evinced no alacrity in bringing it forward, but have raised a personal question affecting Sir Robert Peel's integrity of purpose some seventeen years ago. The language of Lord George Bentinck, in reference to the apostasy of Sir Robert Peel and his supporters, was of a gross and most unpardonable character, eliciting the rebuke of some of the members of both houses. This, however, would have been passed over by the premier had not Lord George Bentinck affirmed that his relative, Mr. Canning, had been 'hunted to death' by Sir Robert, and that he (Sir Robert) had stated to Lord Liverpool, in 1825, that his opinion on the Catholic question was changed, and that a settlement should be made; though in 1827, he joined in opposing any settlement when meditated by Mr. Canning. To this charge Sir Robert Peel claimed time to make an answer, and fortified himself with documents to that end. He came down to the House on Friday last, and refuted the accusation; not until Mr. Disraeli had attempted a justification of Lord George, and echoed the charge. The matter, like all personal affairs, created a lively interest in the House of Commons, and it seems to be pretty generally admitted that Lord Bentinck has been worsted. His Lordship had suffered seventeen years to pass without making the accusation. He had intermediately acted with Sir Robert Peel, and called him 'Right Honorable Friend,' and now in advancing the charge, he addressed foul language to the Prime Minister and those who act with him, and in a factious spirit withdraws his support from a bill he had declared to be necessary to the tranquility of Ireland. Sir Robert Peel's defence of the imputation of insincerity rested on the Parliamentary reports of 1829, from which it curiously enough appeared that the language imputed to him was only to be found in the *Times* and the *Mirror of Parliament*, the reports in which were copies of each other, were prepared by one and the same person, who admitted that he could not distinctly hear Sir Robert (then Mr.) Peel. The explanation of Sir Robert was pronounced quite satisfactory by Lord J. Russell, Mr. Hume, Mr. Eastcourt, Mr. Roebuck, Lords Sandon, Morpeth, and others.

Abraham Pacha has been lionized immensely since he came to London on the 8th instant. The Palace, the Thames Tunnel, the Tower, the Mint, the House of Lords, Ascot, the Chiswick Gardens, the Society of Arts, were visited by him in the course of a single week, and he then went down to Birmingham and Manchester, where he has since been rushing about, viewing manufactories, and astonishing the gaping multitudes with the rapidity of his movements, and the intelligence of his observations. He returns to town after going to Scotland, and will then be received by her Majesty, and treated to a review of as many British troops as can be brought to London. He was, it is said, much struck with the appearance of the detachments of household troops, brought out for his inspection a day or two after his arrival, contrasting as they did with the small men of the French infantry, and the indifferent horses of the French cavalry.

Fortune has not been constant to Mexico in her frontier warfare with the United States. General Taylor has more than retrieved the earlier disasters of the campaign, by completely beating the Mexicans in two battles, and taking the town of Matamoros. His success is in some respects to be lamented. America, proud of her victories, will grow more bellicose and less inclined to listen to suggestions for the pacific settlement of the Oregon question.

On Cardinal Ferretti, Bishop of Imola, has devolved the Papal diadem, title, Pius IX.

THE OREGON QUESTION. (From the Times, June 24.)

We entertain a confident assurance, from the nature of the communications which have been received by Great Britain from the United States, that the progress of the negotiation for the settlement of the Ore-

gon dispute was completely satisfactory up to the time of the departure of the last mails. Mr. Pakenham had at once proceeded to communicate to the American Government the proposal which was conveyed to him from this country by the packet of the 18th of May; and the reception given to this overture by Mr. Buchanan and by the President himself, was such as to leave little doubt of the prompt conclusion of the transaction. The terms of this agreement will probably be submitted by Mr. Polk to the Senate of the United States before the convention is finally drawn up for signature; but the protracted and violent debate which took place this winter upon the notice for the termination of the existing convention, appears in a great measure to have exhausted the acrimony of parties on this subject; whilst the Mexican war has at once diverted public attention into another channel, and impressed upon the American Government the necessity of extricating itself without delay from the danger of a twofold war, accompanied by hostilities on all its frontiers. These considerations, and the moderation as well as firmness of the British Government, have produced their full effect in Washington; and we have little doubt that the next arrivals from the United States will enable us to announce the final adjustment of the Oregon controversy.

THE WOOL MARKET.

THE decline of prices in the May sales, have, we learn by the subjoined circulars, also been apparent in the June sales. The "fall" has extended itself to Australian wools generally, and is about two-pence per lb.

Liverpool, June 26, 1846.

On the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, there were offered at public sale 1200 bales Sydney, 1000 ditto Port Phillip, 800 ditto Adelaide, 550 ditto Spanish, 170 United States, 270 ditto Entre Rios, 252 Egyptian, 220 Russia, 400 ditto Turkey, 500 ditto Sundries. Total—5362 bales.

There was a fair attendance of buyers, particularly of the smaller clothiers; the Australian wool was all sold, and realised prices equal to the last London sales, and it is very probable that an advance would have been obtained if the next series of sales in London had not been announced for so early a date.

Buchanan, Brown, & Co.

Liverpool, 27th June, 1846.

A series of public sales of wool commenced here on the 24th instant, and terminated last evening. There was a fair attendance of dealers and manufacturers, all of whom observed great caution in their biddings, owing to the near approach of the London sales, which are announced for next week, and will reach 20,000 to 30,000 bales of colonial wool, which, in the present state of monetary affairs, is looked upon as likely to cause a further reduction in prices.

The Sydney wool was a good fair average lot, and in tolerable condition, but rather heavier than last year. A few good clean parcels sold at 1s. 10½d. per lb., which is about 2d. below last year's prices; the inferior and worse conditioned parcels were from 3d. to 4d. lower. The Port Phillip wool was generally heavy in condition, and many of the flocks were irregular in quality—these remarks also apply to that from Port Adelaide, which was generally ill-conditioned. The growers in these districts have, during the last two years, looked more to the weight and quantity than to the quality and condition of their wool. Many of the flocks require a fresh introduction of Merino blood, and greater attention to their condition and classification. A small parcel of New Zealand wool was included in these sales—it very much resembles that from Port Phillip, and we think the climate is well adapted for growing good healthy staple wool;—it scours very white, which renders it better for fancy goods, but, like that from other new countries, the condition is bad, and the classing irregular.

The assortment of low wools was not good, and the sales few, at a reduction corresponding to that on the finer kinds.

The buyers' means appear to be still much contracted,—this may be attributed to the railway speculation of last year; the weather, however, is favourable, and the crops highly promising. The new Corn and Customs' Bills have also now become law; and we trust that confidence will soon again be restored, as a great amount of the present depression, in the mercantile circles, has been attributed to the unsettled state of the tariff.

ARMAN GARTHER AND CO.,
Wool Brokers.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.
Before the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, Chief Justice Tindal, Baron Parke, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. Secretary Gladstone.)

John Walpole Willis v. Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales.

This was an appeal from an order of a motion from the office of Judge of the District of Port Phillip, in the colony of New South Wales, and of the Supreme Court of the colony.

In support of the appeal, Mr. Dundas and Mr. Buller appeared; and for the respondent, Mr. Bethell and Mr. Follett.

The order of a motion was an order of the Governor-General and the Executive Council, occasioned, as the Governor alleges, "by a long continued course of misbehaviour on the part of the appellant, which, in the opinion of the Governor and Executive Council, rendered his further occupation of the judgment seat incompatible with the peace and good government of the colony." The facts of the case are contained in a large mass of papers which have been sent over from the colony. A short abstract of the leading circumstances may be thus summed up. In October, 1836, Sir G. Gipps was appointed the Governor of New South Wales, and in November, 1837, Mr. Willis arrived in the colony and took his seat on the bench, agreeably to appointment. The Governor and Mr. Willis were strangers to each other at that time. The harmony and good understanding which then existed on the bench soon disappeared. The origin of these disputes is attributed to Mr. Willis having made observations reflecting on the public character of his colleagues, attributing to them want of knowledge of their profession. The newspapers of the colony, many of which were in the habit of opposing all the measures of government, took advantage of these disagreements, and many violent articles appeared in them. For the sake of the peace and welfare of the colony, it was necessary to put a stop to them; and the Governor removed Mr. Willis, appointing him a Judge at Port Phillip, a new colony upwards of six hundred miles from Sydney.

There were some newspapers published at Port Phillip, one of which was the *Port Phillip Patriot*, conducted by two persons, named Kerr and Fawcner, of which Mr. Fawcner was proprietor; and another the *Gazette*, which was conducted by Mr. Arden. Politics ran high, and two violent parties existed. Mr. Willis appears to have increased the animosity. He lent money to one of the newspapers, at a high rate of interest, the paper being friendly towards him. He addressed a jury in strong and offensive language, reflecting on the Insolvent Debtors' Law.

At half-past three, Mr. Dundas having concluded his speech, the committee adjourned till to-morrow (this day) when Mr. Buller will be heard in support of the appeal also.

JUNE 25.

The hearing of this case was resumed to-day before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Baron Parke, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. Secretary Gladstone.

At the previous meeting of the Judicial Committee, Mr. Dundas contended that the statute of George III., c. 15, upon which the Governor and Council had grounded their right to remove Mr. Justice Willis from his office, did not apply, and that by the 9th George IV., c. 83, that right, as well as the right of appointing justices, was vested in the crown. He was aware that there were various charters granted to the colonies, which gave the Governors power to remove in certain cases the officers of the courts of justice, but in New South Wales no such power had been granted, from the fact that the legislature was desirous to make the Supreme Court there independent of the Governor, and to assimilate it, as far as possible, to those of this country. The learned counsel then entered into the numerous charges made against Mr. Justice Willis, and contended that none of them offered grounds sufficient to justify his removal from office, even supposing that the right to do so resided in the Governor and Council. These charges (the character of which may be judged from the extracts printed in the preceding report of the case, were divided into two sets, one containing thirteen and the other nine allegations. The first was sent home by the Governor to ascertain the Secretary for Foreign Affairs opinion upon them; but before an answer could be received, Mr. Justice Willis was removed

from office, upon the supplementary allegations contained in the second set.

Mr. C. Buller, in addressing the committee to-day, followed the same line of argument.—After drawing their Lordship's attention very minutely to the specific allegations made against the appellant and the answers which he had made to them, the learned gentleman proceeded to contend that the Government Council had not displayed in their proceedings the temper and moderation which, if they were acting legally, ought to have marked their conduct to one in Mr. Justice Willis's position. He complained that his client had been deprived of his office, without any opportunity of answering the charges brought against him; and whilst he admitted that some of the proceedings might reflect upon Mr. Justice Willis's temper, there was nothing in them to impugn his capacity or integrity as a Judge. As there was, he contended, no ground for the appellant's ignominious dismissal he trusted that their Lordship would not be led away by the mere number of charges brought against him, to recommend that he should be deprived of the usual generosity with which Government acted towards officers holding such situations. Mr. Justice Willis was now 60 years old, and had served as colonial Judge for 30 years. Such a position was one for which peculiar qualities were required, calling, as it did, not only for a legal knowledge and talent, but for a firm determination to support the authority of the law against officers who had the opportunity—and very often exercised it—of displaying a tyrannical and despotic spirit.

Lord Brougham remarked, that colonial squabbles like the present often originated in the interference of young barristers sent out to hold high judicial appointments before they had acquired the necessary habits of self-control.

Mr. Buller, after some further observations, concluded by expressing a hope, that their Lordships would view the disadvantages of the appellant's position, and if they did not recommend him to be sent back to his former office, that they would pronounce such a decision as would have the effect of sustaining that spirit of independence which was so essential for the judicial character in the colonies.

Mr. Bethell then proceeded to address the committee on behalf of Sir G. Gipps, but some difficulty arose upon the point whether as the order of removal had been made by the Governor and Council, the learned counsel came properly before the committee. Mr. Bethell, in opening the case for Sir G. Gipps, said, that his task was very much simplified by the admission made by his opponents, and that the appellant's object was not to be restored to his office, but to secure their Lordships' recommendation of him as a proper object for the bounty of the crown in consideration of past services. He did not wish to oppose the appellant's remuneration; but he could not understand how a man complaining of his removal from office could waive the rights of which he was thereby deprived, and merely content himself with claiming a pecuniary reward for his former services.

The Act of 9 George IV. required that there should not be more than three Judges in the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Now, in 1841, Mr. Justice Willis had been removed by the Governor to Port Phillip from Sydney to act as resident judge there; and the vacancy thus created in the number of supreme judges having since been supplied by the crown, Mr. Justice Willis ceased to be one of the supreme judges of New South Wales, and as a consequence it fell under the authority of the Governor and Council to remove him for misconduct. By the intimation of Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. Justice Willis became the holder of an appointment under the commission of the Governor, from which commission he derived his character and capacity, and for his due attention to which he was responsible to him, and not directly to the Crown. The learned counsel then proceeded to contend that the order of removal was correctly founded on the 23rd of George III., c. 24, quoting the case of Mr. Justice Willis's removal from Upper Canada as authority on the subject, and showing that Mr. Justice Willis had in that case himself recognised the application of the statute. The Act of the Governor and Council was not a judicial but an administrative act; and, being determined by the principle not of equity, but expediency, it was unnecessary that Mr. Justice Willis should have the opportunity of answering before them the charges brought against him.

Lord Brougham.—It was quite true that a case might be supposed where a Govern-

nor and Council might be called to deliberate for the good of the state; but here the question was one of misconduct, and the appellant should have been allowed to answer.

Mr. Bethell contended that expediency was the principle on which the degree of misconduct was under the circumstances to be ascertained.

Mr. Follett then took up the argument, and entered minutely into the various allegations of misconduct upon which the Governor and Council had removed Mr. Justice Willis from his office. The learned gentleman had not concluded his address when

The Committee rose, having adjourned the further hearing of the case to that day week.

Her Majesty is in excellent health, and has taken airings in Hyde Park since our last. On the 19th of June, the Queen and Prince Albert, with their five children, left Buckingham Palace for Osborne House. They were accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, who had arrived on the 18th from Portugal.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Yesterday a Parliamentary document was printed of the correspondence between the home and local Government in relation to pardons to convicts in Van Diemen's Land. It seems that in the early part of 1844, Sir E. Wilmot, the governor of the colony, forwarded to Lord Stanley a duplicate of thirty absolute pardons, and a list of others to whom he recommended that absolute pardons should be granted. His Lordship in a despatch dated in September, 1844, informed the governor that he had mistaken the effect of the Act 6 Victoria, c. 7.

Her Majesty's Government was of opinion that absolute pardons which entitled the individuals to return to England should be given with a very sparing hand, and be reserved as a reward for cases of a very special nature. Her Majesty, to prevent the possible appearance of a breach of faith, approved and allowed the absolute pardons to the thirty individuals recommended, but in the other cases recommended for absolute pardons, Her Majesty granted pardons conditional on their remaining within the Australian colonies. The governor was requested by Lord Stanley to abstain, as much as possible, from recommending any persons in future for absolute pardons. In another despatch, dated the 5th of February, 1845, Lord Stanley proposed, with the view of good conduct in convicts, that conditional pardons should be divided into two classes; the first class to be valid everywhere except in Europe, and the second class to be valid only in the Australian colonies. Mr. Secretary Gladstone, in a despatch dated in January last, informed Sir E. Wilmot, that after mature deliberation, Her Majesty's Government was of opinion that it would not be advisable to carry out Lord Stanley's instructions of November, 1842, which contemplated the transfer to New South Wales, after the term of their punishment in Norfolk Island, of convicts transported from Van Diemen's Land; and that, accordingly convicts transported from Van Diemen's Land to Norfolk Island must continue, as at present, to be returned to Van Diemen's Land, after the expiration of their sentences in Norfolk Island. Sir E. Wilmot, in a despatch dated the 2nd of December, 1844, drew the attention of Lord Stanley to the consequence of accepting New South Wales from the permission to freemen (so become by servitude or pardon) of going anywhere within the Australian colonies; for it was, to his mind, of great importance that the colony of New South Wales should not be the only place for the pardoned as well as the bond.—*Times*, June 25.

SPECULATION IN EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE.

A curious document came to light on Saturday in the shape of a report from the Registrar General of Joint Stock Companies to the Privy Council for Trade for 1845. It forms a gigantic index of upwards of fifty folios to the doings in railway speculation for the past year, and can be likened in its length, and curious disclosures, to nothing else but the ramifications of a Welsh pedigree or Homer's catalogue of ships. An interesting biography or book upon bubbles might be wrought out in the hands of a judicious selector. It is, moreover, a mirror of that memorable period of national hallucination when every bubble was invested with a value, as the true offspring of the joint-stock genius of England, by the then reigning epidemic of speculative cupidity and caprice. In the return every scheme is impaled so nicely as epheumera in the folios of a naturalist. Each scheme is accurately named and numbered, so that all whom it concerns may take notice and see how the multiplied schemes that came out started with premiums have given up the ghost of a moonshine existence, and found a place in the catalogue of all defunct things. The list consists of 53 pages, and contains the titles and specifications of 1629 schemes, the offering of 1845, the majority being for railways, water-companies, banks, insurance, mines, and an immensity of other joint-stock corporations. The year

opened with a mere handful, but as the days rolled on and the fever became fiercer, they doubled, trebled, and quintupled in quantity, until, in September, October, and November, they came thickly on, at the rate of from 100 to 300 and 500 a-month, and an average in September—the most prolific of months—of from 18 to 46 each day, or 457 in the month, as will be seen by the following analysis of the return. In December, when the panic rang the tocsin of alarm, and the excitement was gradually subsiding, the climacteric was 31. The following shows the number of projects registered each month, with the aggregate totals for the same:—

	Number registered.	Total.
In January	16	16
February	30	46
March	25	71
April	52	123
May	81	218
June	90	309
July	91	401
August	175	576
September	457	1035
October	363	1401
November	86	1488
December	31	1520

Total schemes registered from January to December

1520
The period, it is well known, gave rise to the most whimsical and Quixotic schemes; thus we find in the enumeration, a "Biographical Dictionary Company," a "South London Newspaper Company," "The People's Colliery Company," "Fire and Life Assurance Gazette Joint Stock Company," "General Oceanic Telegraph Company," "New Protecting Society," a "Defender Society," "Great British Advertising Company," "Lancashire One Hundred Pounds Money Company," &c. The amount of all fees paid at the head office in London for the registration of joint stock companies (pursuant to Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 110), during 1845, was £9857 19s. 9d.; and of those paid at the branch office in Dublin during the same year, £505 0s. 9d., making a total of £10,363 0s. 6d. It may be remarked that the fee is levied at the rate of 1s. for every £1000 in the case of provisionally registered companies and 6d. for every £111 in the case of companies registered as existing. No change has been made in the scales of fees returned for the former years; and there has been no prosecution under this act for offences not hereinbefore specified, during 1845. One joint stock company has become bankrupt, namely, the Forth Marine Insurance Company, the date of the fiat being the 2nd of July, 1845; but the amount of debts and assets has not yet been ascertained.

THE MORMON EXODUS.—The Mormons of Nauvoo are fairly en route for California. They have all left their old residence, and at the last accounts were just crossing the head waters of the Chariton River, about one hundred and fifty miles west of Nauvoo. A locomotive paper has been established at Nauvoo since their departure, and contains some very interesting items of intelligence concerning the progress of the expedition, and the general prospects of the country. It states, on the authority of a letter from a gentleman travelling with the company, that everything has gone on well, that the party is in good health, and the grand exodus moved slowly, but peacefully. Their progress has been materially retarded by the want of fodder for their live stock; the grass not having fairly started, reduced them to the necessity of labouring for the farmers on the route, to supply the deficiency. They travel in detached companies, from five to ten miles apart, and, in point of order, resemble a military expedition. The editor of the *Hancock Eagle*, the paper referred to, says that he visited the camp before it broke up. It was in the vigorous weather of February, and the tents were blockaded by snow-drifts, yet the scene seemed cheerful and animated. From appearances he thought it certain that they would suffer most severely before reaching their destination. It was the intention of at least some of the companies to halt in the valley of the Sweetwater River, and put in a crop for the subsistence of themselves and others who may follow. Numbers were on their way from the eastern states to join the expedition. The same paper says, that in the whole town of Nauvoo it would be impossible to purchase a drop of ardent spirits! No drinking, gambling, or any similar vice had ever been introduced there, though, as a new class of emigrants was pouring in to take the place of the Mormons, it seemed altogether probable that they would bring with them the accompaniments of "civilisation." The Temple was for sale, and a wealthy bachelor gentleman from the south had arrived, with the intention of purchasing it. His object, it is said, is to convert the Temple into an asylum for destitute widows and orphans, and to purchase lands and town lots, and endow joint out of the rents of the same. The *Eagle* contains the following paragraph concerning a prospective improvement in Nauvoo:—"The agent of an eastern company has arrived here for the purpose of selecting a site for the erection of manufactories. By throwing out a wing dam into the Mississippi, and cutting a short canal, water power can be obtained here sufficient to drive all the machinery in the state. A fall of two and a half to three feet can be had, with an inexhaustible supply of water at all seasons. The Mormons had a project on foot to accomplish this, through the aid of an English company, and if they had not been molested would have commenced operations this spring. A fund of £150,000 sterling had been already subscribed, which was to have been expended in the erection of factories, the purchase of farms in the vicinity, and in bridging the Mississippi. We are informed by an engineer, who has examined the locality, that there is not a spot on the river that will bear a favourable comparison with Nauvoo, in point of eligibility for the establishing of a great manufacturing interest. The idea is not chimerical, that this city will, in time, become the Lowell of the West."—*New York Courier and Enquirer*.

WASTE OF WATER POWER IN IRELAND.—The water power of the Shannon available for manufacturing purposes between Limerick and Lough Allen, amounts to 35,000 horse-power actually going for nothing, while tens of thousands of tons of coals are burned in England and Scotland, producing a similar agency; indeed, in either of those countries such a power

